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July 1991

Timpanogos Cave National Monument Statement for Management

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service



Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions of future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by: /s/ Susan K. McGill
Superintendent,
Timpanogos Cave National Monument

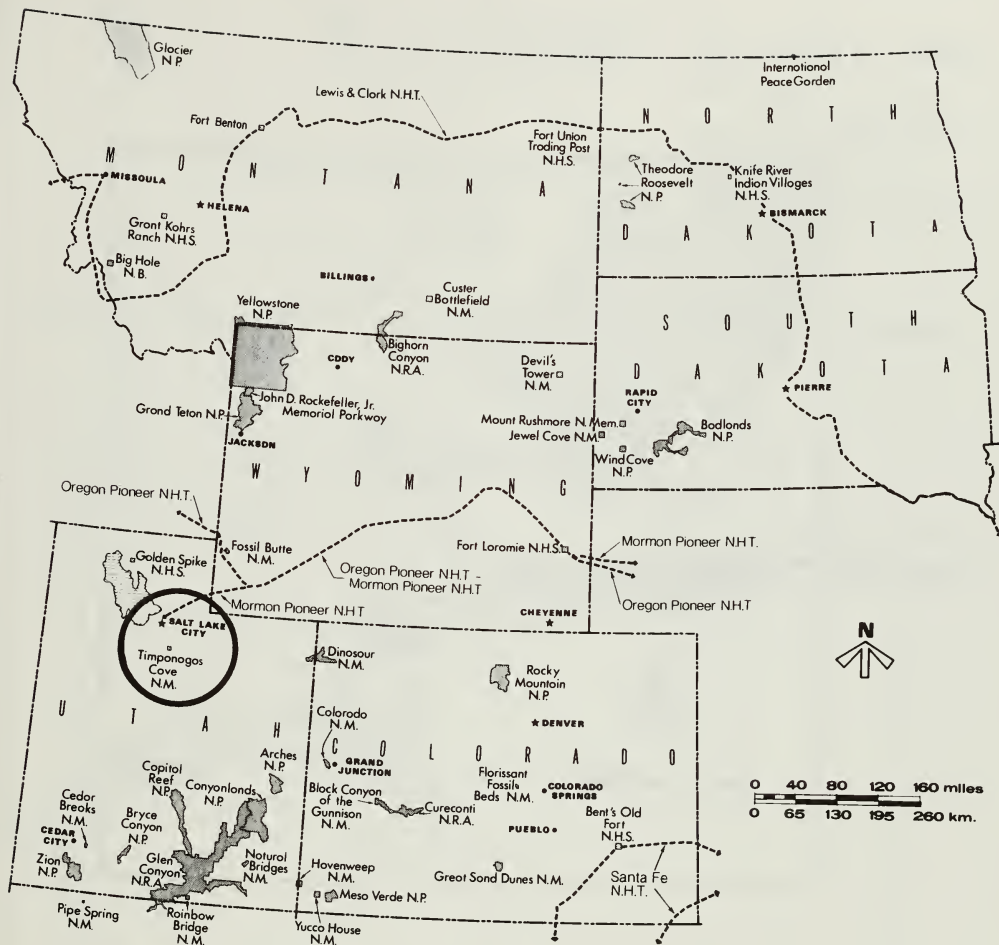
May 18, 1991
Date

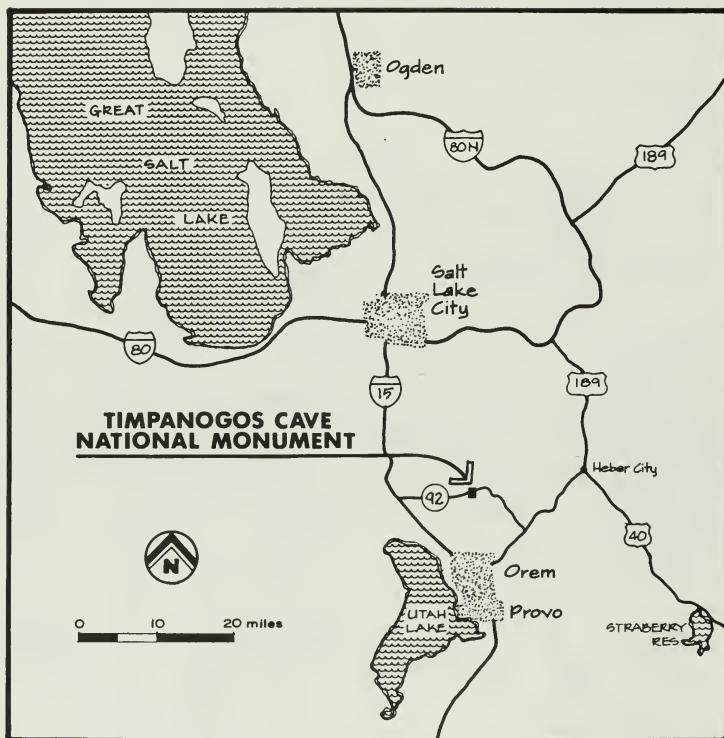
Approved by: Lorraine Mintzmeier
Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

7-31-91
Date

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Vicinity Map

Timpanogos Cave National Monument

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

28 27



feet 0 200 400 600
meters 0 50 100 150

Boundary Map

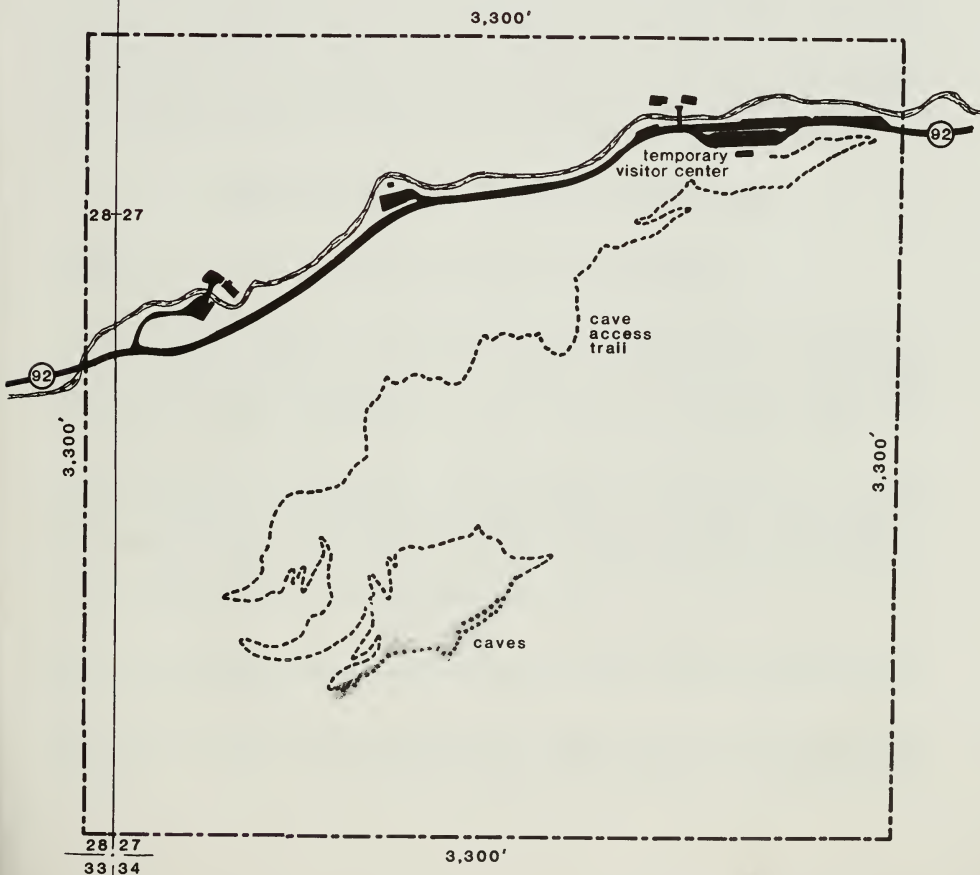
Timpanogos Cave
National Monument
Utah

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

LONE PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

UINTA NATIONAL FOREST


Forest . . . Service . . . South . . . Wilderness . . . Boundary



Note: T4S, R2E

Salt Lake Meridian, Utah Survey

UINTA NATIONAL FOREST



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LOCATION

Timpanogos Cave National Monument is located in Utah County, Utah, which is in the Third Congressional District. The 250-acre monument is in rugged, scenic American Fork Canyon. Access to the monument is via Utah Highway 92, the Alpine Scenic Loop.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

President Warren G. Harding, by Proclamation No. 1540, dated October 14, 1922, under the authority of the Act of June 8, 1906, (Stat. 225), established Timpanogos Cave National Monument. The series of three limestone caves was placed under jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service to be protected for its "unusual scientific interest and importance." Executive Order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933, placed all national monuments under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Interior, and transfer of Timpanogos Cave to the National Park Service occurred on July 1, 1934. Under provision of the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, the area is to be managed in a manner that will conserve the natural resources and provide for public use and enjoyment.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

There have been no significant boundary changes since establishment of the monument in 1922. However, a subsequent survey (1945) determined that the boundary as marked on the ground did not coincide with the diagram that formed part of the 1922 proclamation. Therefore, the description of the boundary was changed to conform with the physical boundary, by Presidential Proclamation 3458, dated March 27, 1962.

A List of Classified Structures Inventory was carried out in November 1975. A National Register nomination was submitted in February 1982 for the Timpanogos Cave Historical District, which was placed on the National Register October 13, 1982. The contributing structures of the Historic District are: the old superintendent's house (building number 2), bridge, comfort stations (buildings number 126 and 127), two cold cellars, the stone storage building, and the old Timpanogos Cave Trail.

A permit was issued January 1, 1978, to Mountain States Telephone Company for the right-of-way for telephone lines, expiring December 31, 1997. The lines have a negative visual impact on the area.

An electric services agreement dated February 18, 1955, exists with Utah Power and Light Company. Utah Power and Light assumes maintenance responsibility for a government-

built line and agrees to furnish electrical service to the monument. On April 1, 1966, a contract was issued for reconstruction of the system by Utah Power and Light Company. There is considerable negative visual impact that could be minimized by some realignment, which the company has agreed to do as replacement of poles becomes necessary.

A limited concession permit was issued on January 1, 1990, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wagner for a food and souvenir concession. The permit will expire December 31, 1993. The concession operates approximately six months per year, providing needed refreshments to visitors after the strenuous trail hike. It is housed in a portion of the old visitor center building, constructed for that purpose and has minimal impact on the area. Souvenir sales consist primarily of sweat shirts, post cards, film, and a few other items. The souvenir sales assist in making the concession operations financially feasible.

Executive Orders 11990 and 11988 control development in wetlands and floodplains.

RESOURCES

Natural Resources

The primary resource of the area is Timpanogos Cave, located in the south wall of American Fork Canyon, 1,065 feet above the visitor center. Timpanogos Cave and nearby Hansen and Middle caves are connected by artificial tunnels, so visitors enter the caves at Hansen Cave, travel through Middle Cave, and exit through Timpanogos Cave. The caves are small with no huge rooms or large passageways. Following the tour route, the total distance through the caves is 1,800 feet.

Stalactites, stalagmites, and other common features are found in the caves, but perhaps the most outstanding feature is the tremendous number of helectites. Helectites are small cave formations that twist and turn into strange and fantastic shapes as they grow from the cave walls or ceiling.

Due to changes in elevation and exposure, a wide variety of plants are found within the monument. These plants may generally be grouped into three categories by the location in which they are found. South- and west-facing slopes, which are a warm and relatively dry environment, are dominated by gambel oak.

The canyon floor provides a moist environment suitable for such large trees as cottonwood, box elder, and white fir.

The cool, moist, shaded environment of the north-facing slopes support white fir, Douglas fir, red osier dogwood, and mountain maple.

Despite the small size of the monument, a variety of animals are found within it. A few bats may be found in the caves, but are not common. Cougar also live in the area, however, they are seldom seen.

There are no known endangered plants or animals in the monument. However, a threatened and endangered species survey still needs to be done to confirm this.

Cultural Resources

There are few cultural resources outside of the Timpanogos Cave Historic District. An archeological survey has been carried out in accordance with Executive Order 11593. The one site found, a Fremont-style anthropomorphic figure, does not meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The site is protected and inaccessible to the public, due to its location. The survey report was completed in November 1975.

LAND USES AND TRENDS

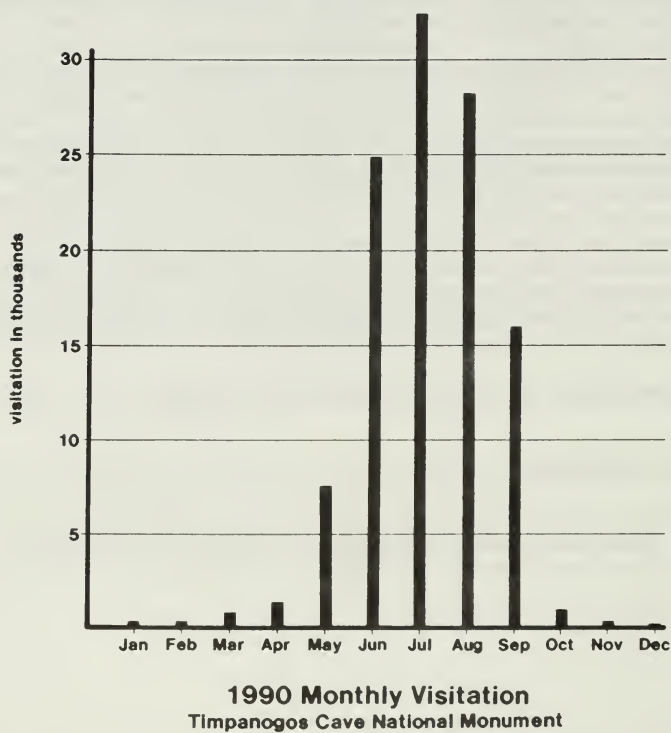
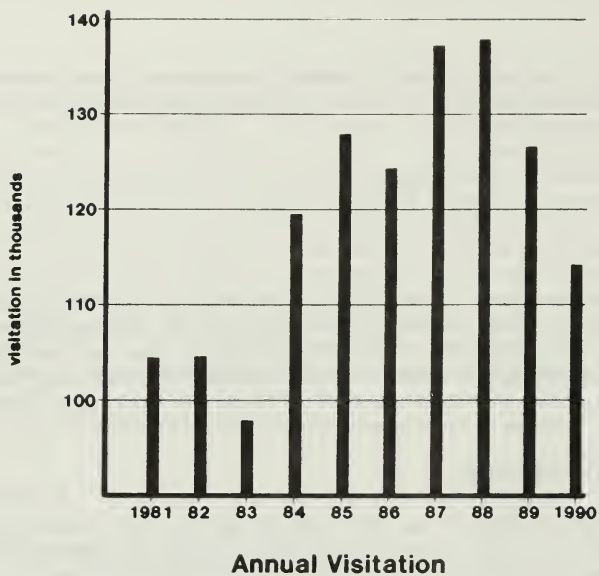
Timpanogos Cave is surrounded by the Uinta National Forest. North of Utah Highway 92 (which bisects the park), the park is bordered on the north by the 30,088-acre Lone Peak Wilderness Area. South of Highway 92, the Pleasant Grove District of the Uinta National Forest surrounds the park. This area, which includes Provo and American Fork Canyons, is heavily used by local residents for various types of recreation such as sightseeing, camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing and winter sports.

Over the past few decades the Wasatch front from Ogden to Provo has become increasingly urbanized. The population of Utah County, in which Timpanogos Cave is located, increased 58.3 percent in the decade of 1970-1980. The period 1980 - 1990 saw an increase of 20.9 percent, for a population of 263,590 in Utah County. This does not include the metropolitan area of Salt Lake City, 20 minutes to the north. That area has a current population of 1,072,748, up 17.8 percent since 1980. While the area just outside the mouth of American Fork Canyon was largely small grain and livestock farms or fruit orchards 15 years ago, today it is predominantly subdivided housing tracts. The monument is buffered by the surrounding national forest, but increasing visitation will likely continue to stretch existing budget and personnel levels too thin. Foreseeable problems include damage to the resources from increased pollution and use, increased law enforcement incidents, and increased traffic congestion.

There are no private holdings within the boundary of the monument.

VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

The 1990 visitor season began with the opening of cave tours on May 25 and ended on September 30. There were a total of 4,132 cave tours given for 72,463 visitors. An additional 6,048 visitors were turned away because tours were sold out during the time they visited.



Approximately 75 percent of the park visitation occurs during June, July, and August. From mid-June until schools open in late August, visitation is consistently heavy. During this period of heavy visitation, visitors who arrive before 10 a.m. may generally start up the trail for their cave tour immediately. Visitors arriving after 10 a.m. must wait at the visitor center before starting up the trail.

On a weekday the wait will often be one hour by mid-afternoon, because visitors are arriving faster than the tours can be given. Each tour can accommodate 20 people. Tours are generally run 10 minutes apart, which accommodates 120 visitors per hour. On particularly busy days (holidays, weekends, etc.) tours may be as close as 7 minutes apart (staff permitting), which then accommodates approximately 172 visitors per hour. This spacing is extremely difficult to maintain and the quality of the visitor experience suffers due to pressures to keep the groups moving. Sellouts occurred 95 percent of the days the cave was open.

Daily visitation pattern is consistent for all weekdays. The visitation pattern is similar on Sundays, except visitation is extremely light during the morning. Saturdays by far receive the heaviest visitation. Quite often there will be a line of visitors waiting at the door of the visitor center by 8 a.m. All tours for the day are usually filled by early afternoon and may fill as early as 11 a.m. On weekends approximately 90 percent of the visitors are from Utah. On weekdays 70 percent of the visitors are from Utah and 30 percent from out of state.

A visitor use and information survey is under way during the summer of 1991. When complete, the information gained should give us better information about visitor demographics as well as provide guidance during the revision of the general management plan.

FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

Non-Historic Roads and Trails

The park has 600 feet of roadway, four parking lots (129 spaces), and 1.87 miles of paved trails.

The main road through the monument is Utah Highway 92 and is maintained by the state. The only roads maintained by the park are the 500-foot road leading to the maintenance area and the 100-foot road leading to the Mission 66 housing. There is a 56-space parking lot at the visitor center, a 35-space lot across Highway 92 from the visitor center, a 13-space lot at the nature trail, and a 25-space lot at the picnic area.

The 1½-mile trail from the visitor center to the cave is one of the major facilities in the park. This trail climbs 1,065 feet along the steep south wall of American Fork Canyon, traversing cliffs, vegetated areas, and areas of extreme rockfall. Due to the large number of visitors using this trail, it was paved in 1957. Because of the extreme weather conditions in the canyon and constant rockfall damage, the trail requires continuous

maintenance through the season. A major portion of the park's maintenance budget as well as cyclic requests, go toward trail maintenance, often impacting other portions of the monument's maintenance operation. Portions of the trail are resurfaced every year and the trail is generally in fair to good condition.

The trail through the cave is also paved and stairs and handrails are provided for access in the more difficult passageways.

In addition to the cave trail, a ¼-mile nature trail follows the American Fork River from the visitor center to the picnic area. Due to the considerably milder weather conditions on the canyon floor and less rockfall damage, this trail requires less maintenance.

Following the 1983 *Development Concept Plan*, construction was begun on a Canyon View Nature Trail on the north side of the river. This interpretive nature trail originates directly across from the visitor center and, when completed, was to have connected with the existing nature trail. Much of the trail was constructed using volunteer labor and would have provided excellent views of the canyon and the cave trail, traversed three ecozones, and will provided an alternative hiking experience to park visitors. Unfortunately, the design and construction process did not take into account the trail traversing an area just above the Mission 66 housing area. Rocks and other debris fall into the backyard of one of the residences from visitors on the trail above, curtailing the resident's use of the yard. The circulation of the trail brings visitors behind both residences, essentially through their backyards, reducing their privacy considerably. Due to the safety issue, construction of the trail has been temporarily halted and other measures taken until such time as the trail can be reviewed.

There are two roadway bridges and four footbridges across the American Fork River within the monument. All of these structures are maintained by the park and are in good condition.

The cave trail rockfall barrier, installed in 1977, is in the exposed drainage above the cave rest room. This drainage is crossed seven times by the cave trail and is the most hazardous portion of the trail. The rockfall barricade is designed to stop rocks at the head of the drainage, thereby preventing them from falling onto the trail below.

Retaining walls have been installed at various times along the American Fork River. A great deal of dry-laid stone retaining wall was built during the 1930s and 1940s; however, only a small portion of this wall remains intact. Following the flood in 1965, approximately 300 feet of rock-faced concrete stem retaining wall was constructed to protect the picnic area rest room, maintenance shop, and residence number 2. Again following high water damage in 1983, an additional 500 feet of retaining wall was added to protect residence number 8, the main waterline, the picnic area, and access road. In 1988 an additional 150 feet of retaining wall was constructed to protect the bridge just west of the visitor center.

Nonhistoric Buildings and Facilities

The visitor center constructed in 1964 contained some 6,700 square feet to house administrative space, exhibits, rest rooms, ticket sales, information and visitor facilities. In February of 1991 a fire, started by a faulty extension cord, destroyed the building. A concession area, separated from the main building by a roofed patio was saved. The concession operation consists of a small snack bar and souvenir sales area.

Park administrative functions have been moved to an unused residence down canyon, leased from Utah Power. A modular unit will be set in place over the old visitor center foundation to temporarily house ticket sales, rest rooms, and limited display and office space to get the staff through the summer operating season and allow for long-term planning to be done. A request for a new general management plan and accelerated planning has been made and is in progress.

The 2,194 square foot maintenance shop (constructed in 1965) contains four 18 by 24 foot bays used for equipment and vehicle storage, supply storage, work space, and a lunch room. An office was added in 1989 for the maintenance foreman and to house the park's curatorial collections.

Residences 8 and 9 (constructed in 1965, 1,400 square feet each) are typical Mission 66 houses with attached garages. Both houses are in fair condition and there has been no major renovation to either since their construction almost 30 years ago. Should new quarters in another location not be recommended in the new GMP, substantial upgrade will need to be programmed for the existing structures within the next 3 to 5 years.

The Swinging Bridge picnic area contains 16 sites and 24 tables. The area is along the American Fork River, ¼-mile down canyon from the visitor center. Tables, fire grills, trash receptacles, and water faucets are provided. The facility is in generally good condition, although heavy use has caused severe soil compaction and erosion in some areas.

An unheated comfort station (constructed in 1965, 375 square feet) is in the picnic area. This facility contains men's and women's rest rooms and a utility room. Effluent from these rest rooms is pumped to the main leach field for disposal. The structure is in fair condition.

Utility Systems

Three-phase electricity service is provided to the park by the Utah Power and Light Company. Considering the difficult access to the park facilities, service to the area is good.

Telephone service is provided by U.S. West Communications, Inc., with the park using six lines.

Communication with the cave is by park radio. The system consists of a base station at the administrative office, two mobile units, and numerous handsets used by the park staff.

Garbage is collected by the park maintenance staff and carried in the park truck to the Orem City landfill. Usually two trips per week are needed in the summer, with extra ones on holiday weekends.

The entire water system in the canyon floor is gravity operated. The water source is two boxed springs, located 510 feet higher than the visitor center elevation, on U.S. Forest Service land in Swinging Bridge Canyon. From the springs, water flows through a 4-inch iron pipe to the hypochlorinator building--a distance of approximately 1,300 feet with an elevation loss of 334 feet. At this point the water for the park is treated with chlorine gas and the volume of the water is metered. Water in excess of the park's needs continues down the 4-inch line and feeds into the Utah Power and Light Company's 24-inch line. After treatment and metering, the water is fed through a 2-inch line into a 100,000-gallon, above-ground steel tank. From this tank, water flows to the facilities in the canyon floor through 4-inch mains and 2-inch lateral pipes. A 20,000-gallon underground tank is located along the line to the utility area. This tank is used for additional storage and allows manual operation of the system when the steel tank and chlorinator are out of service. The water system is in good condition.

The sewer system in the canyon floor is composed of septic tanks and drain fields. An 11,000-gallon septic tank serves the visitor center and residences 8 and 9. The Swinging Bridge picnic area rest room has a separate septic tank. The drain field for both tanks is across the highway from the picnic area. Since the drain field is slightly higher than the picnic area rest room, effluent is held in an underground vault at the rest room. When the vault is full, the effluent is automatically pumped up to the drain field. A secondary pump automatically takes over in the event the primary pump fails. The maintenance shop and residence 2 have a separate tank and drain field. Both systems are in fair condition and operate well.

The water source at the cave is a pool approximately 300 feet into Hansen Cave. This part of the cave is closed to the public. The water is pumped from the pool into two 2,500-gallon redwood tanks. From the tanks, the water flows by gravity to a 125-gallon steel tank where it is batch chlorinated. The water continues by gravity to the drinking fountain in the Grotto. This system works quite well although it requires a substantial amount of manual operation and may generate some resource concerns.

Power for the cave lighting system is supplied through an overhead power line originating near the maintenance area and entering the cave through the natural entrance to Middle Cave. Within the caves, the system contains 177 lights controlled by magnetic and manual switches and mercury relays. The system is in generally good condition.

Historic Structures

The Timpanogos Cave Historic District was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 13, 1982. The Historic District contains the following structures:

Residence 2 is a stone, two-bedroom house without a garage, constructed from 1940 to 1942. This structure is extremely attractive and the interior was extensively renovated in 1983-1984. The stone exterior, for which the building was nominated, has not been modified. Although the structure is in good condition, some work needs to be done on the utility systems and a detached garage should be added.

The old bathhouse (336 square feet) was originally used as the bathhouse for the cave campground. This 1928 structure is presently used only for storage and is in fair condition.

The cave rest room (153 square feet) was constructed in 1939 beside the trail near the entrance to Hansen Cave. The building contains men's and women's rest rooms and a small storage room. The toilets are vault type and there is no heat or water in the building. Sewage is retained in a 2,000-gallon concrete vault below the rest room. A small exhaust fan causes air to flow in through the toilets and out a small stack, which helps eliminate odors. Each fall the holding vault is drained into a sludge pit located 160 feet down the mountainside. This structure is also in fair condition.

Plans are under way for summer 1991, to complete in-depth inventories and condition assessment on all structures in the park. This should assist in the development of a historic preservation guide and cyclic maintenance program for the historic structures.

Equipment

Trail Truck. This small diesel-powered vehicle was custom built by Young Machine Company of Monticello, Utah, for use on the cave trail. It is the only machine in the park capable of transporting sizable loads to the cave entrance or exit. The truck has a 1-yard hydraulically operated box and a snow plow attachment for clearing roads and parking lots during the winter. Initial cost of the equipment was \$25,000.

Loader. A small bobcat loader with a backhoe and roadbroom attachments needs to be replaced. Used for general maintenance and trail maintenance on the lower sections, it is a vital piece of equipment for the park staff. Estimated cost: \$15,000.

Vehicles. The park has two GSA rental vehicles: a four-wheel-drive passenger vehicle that serves as the park law enforcement vehicle and a ¾-ton truck with box and hoist used for general maintenance and hauling trash to the landfill. Currently, whenever the staff goes to training, meetings, or on weekly shopping trips for monument supplies, personal vehicles are used. Another vehicle for general use and travel needs to be obtained, but the park budget has not allowed it.

Miscellaneous Equipment. A lot of miscellaneous equipment ranging from computers, hand tools, vacuums, and cash registers is also in the park. A complete inventory needs to be done since the fire necessitated major replacement of many items.

STATUS OF PLANNING

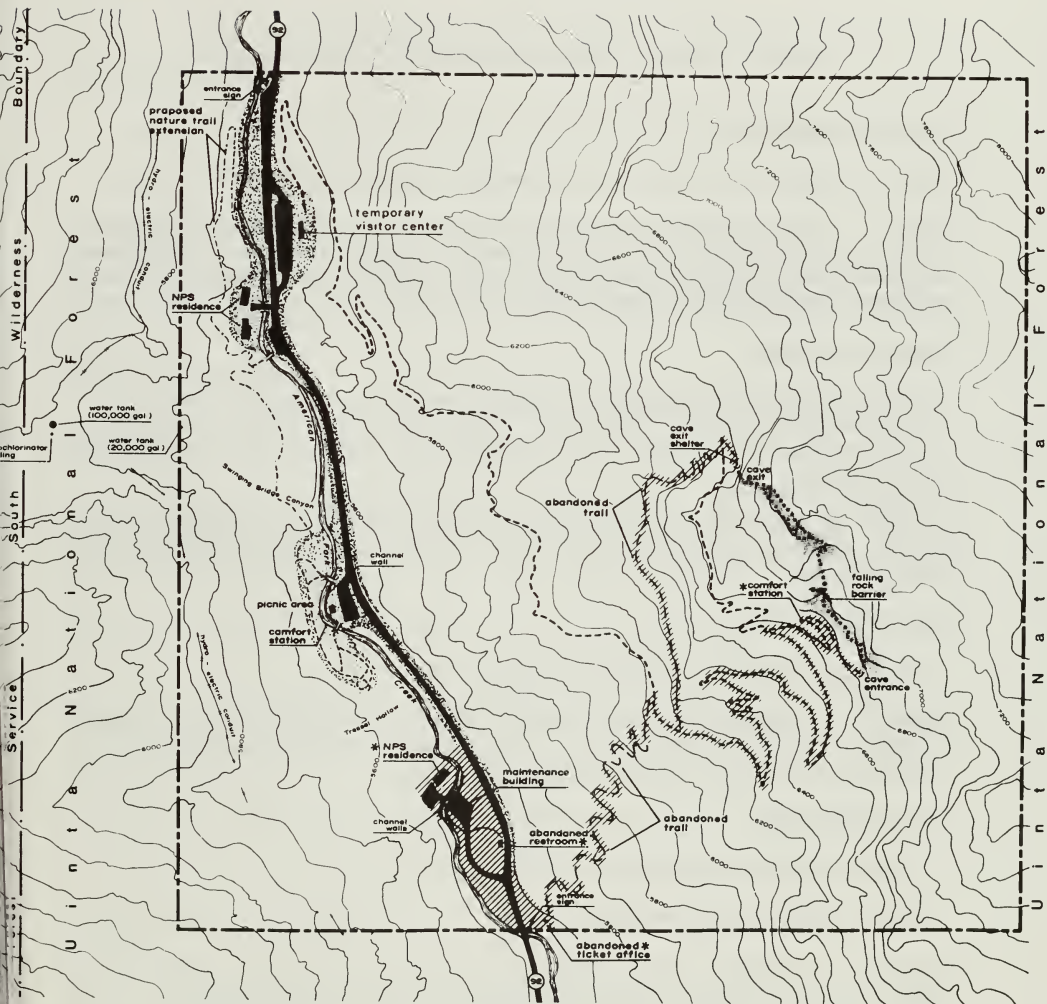
NAME OF PLAN/STUDY	PREPARER	APPROVED	ADEQUACY	REPOSITORY
General Mgmt. Plan	Park/RMR	9/27/83	Inadequate	Park/RMRO
Resource Management Plan	Park		In progress	

EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Most of Timpanogos Cave National Monument is in a natural management zone. The cave itself is classified as an outstanding natural feature subzone. The natural zone comprises 94 percent of the park. The remaining land is divided into a historic zone (1½ percent) and a development zone (4½ percent). The historic zone contains the Timpanogos Cave Historic District, which is on the National Register of Historic Places. The old cave trail, cave rest room, and several stone structures dating from the 1930s and 1940s are within the zone. The majority of the structures are along Highway 92 just inside the west boundary of the monument.

ADJACENT LAND ISSUES

There are no critical adjacent land issues affecting the monument at this time due to surrounding U.S. Forest Lands. This could change if management practices of the Forest Service change. Water rights may also be of concern in the American Fork Canyon, due to population increases in the surrounding area and associated additional water requirements.



legend

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| --- monument boundary | □ natural zone-94% / 250 acres |
| - - - cave access trail | ▨ outstanding natural feature subzone (underground) |
| ... cave trail | ▩ development zone-4.5% / 11.25 acres |
| - - - picnic trail | ▨ historic zone-1.5% / 3.75 acres |
| - - - nature trail | * structure included in historic zone |
| | total-265 acres |



0 500 feet
approximate scale
contour interval 100'

Existing Management Zoning Map Timpanogos Cave National Monument

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

MAJOR ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Provide protection for the natural and cultural resources of the monument.

Issue #1-- Hydrology of the cave system and its relation to the overall hydrology of the north slope of Mt. Timpanogos is poorly understood. Protection of the cave environment and continued development of cave formations are dependent on an adequate flow of unpolluted water through the cave system.

Specific Objectives:

- Determine sources and destination of water flowing through the cave system.
- Establish baseline information of the chemical composition of water flowing through the cave system.

Issue #2-- No threatened or endangered species survey has been conducted in the park. Without the information provided by such a survey, management decisions are essentially made in the dark.

Specific Objectives:

- Conduct a threatened or endangered species survey.

Issue #3-- Complete condition assessments have not been done on the park's historic structures. Without this information, it is impossible to schedule the needed cyclic maintenance and obtain funding to forestall deterioration.

Specific Objectives:

- Complete condition assessment.
- Begin draft of a historic preservation guide.

Issue #4 -- Increasingly heavy visitor use is causing loss of native vegetation and accelerated erosion along the cave trail, in picnic areas, and along river banks.

Specific Objectives:

- Define areas of heaviest use and determine/implement methods of mitigating the damage.

Issue #5-- Airborne pollutants from nearby industrial areas may be causing damage to both cave and surface resources, cultural and natural.

Specific Objectives:

- Determine the types of pollutants that are present within the monument and their levels.
- Determine the effects of those pollutants on cave and surface resources.
- Develop appropriate methods of mitigation of any harmful effects.

Issue #6-- The existence of other caves in the monument is suspected but not known. Location of these caves could guide decisions on future development as well as provide additional resource information.

Specific Objectives:

- Use modern remote sensing technology to survey the monument for additional cave systems.
- Determine the environmental effects the existing cave rest room leach tank may have on other possible cave systems.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Provide the opportunity for safe, educational, and enjoyable visitor experiences in the monument.

Issue #1 -- A fire in February of 1991 destroyed the Visitor Center and administrative offices. Temporary facilities must be finalized and a long-range planning process begun.

Specific Objectives:

- Complete installation and opening of temporary visitor center by June 1, 1991.
- Develop a new general management plan in cooperation with the regional office.
- Begin long-term planning to consider all options concerning rebuilding of permanent facilities.

Issue #2 -- Visitor demographics and expectations are poorly understood. Visitor programs, in conjunction with long-range planning, should be developed in part based on visitor needs.

Specific Objectives:

- Complete a visitor survey during the summer of 1991.

- Incorporate the information gained from the survey into a long-range planning process for development design and implementation.

Issue #3-- Provide interpretive media and programs of all types that will increase the opportunities for educational experiences to the full spectrum of park visitors.

Specific Objectives:

- Review existing and past display and information presentation.
- As part of the general management plan process, update the interpretive prospectus, including design for new displays.
- Develop innovative means of reaching non-traditional park visitor groups.

Issue #4 -- Increasing recreation use in American Fork Canyon is creating traffic congestion and potential visitor safety problems near the visitor center area.

Specific Objectives:

- Identify interim methods to better control traffic and parking problems near the visitor center.
- Develop methods of reducing vandalism to park traffic and warning signs.
- Explore options for a summer-only public transportation system to serve the needs of monument visitors.
- Review design of the canyon view nature trail due to safety concerns and impacts on park residents.

73. Timpanogos Cave National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 1640) of October 14, 1922.....

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1640—Oct. 14, 1922—42 Stat. 2285]

WHEREAS, a natural cave, known as the Timpanogos Cave, which is situated upon unsurveyed lands within the Wasatch National Forest in the State of Utah, is of unusual scientific interest and importance, and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving this cave with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, as a National Monument.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the Act of Congress approved June eight, nineteen hundred and six, entitled, "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities," do proclaim that there is hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set apart as a National Monument, the tract of land in the State of Utah shown as the Timpanogos Cave National Monument on the diagram forming a part hereof.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for National Forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Wasatch National Forest, and the two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation or protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, deface, remove, or destroy any feature of this National Monument, or to locate or settle on any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

Proclamation 3457

REDEFINING THE EXTERNAL BOUNDARIES OF THE TIMPANOGOS CAVE
NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH

By the President of the United States of America

March 27, 1962

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, by Proclamation No. 1640 of October 14, 1922 (42 Stat. 2285), there were reserved and set apart, as the Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Utah, certain lands as shown on a diagram forming a part of that proclamation; and

WHEREAS a subsequent survey, accepted by the General Land Office on May 17, 1945, disclosed that that diagram does not accurately depict the boundaries of the monument as those boundaries are marked on the ground; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to redefine the external boundaries of the monument in conformity with the survey:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that the lands within the following-described boundaries shall constitute the Timpanogos Cave National Monument:

SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN, UTAH

Beginning at a point marked by a brass cap located 8.33 chains S. 7°30' W. from the quarter section corner common to sections 27 and 28, township 4 south, range 2 east; thence north approximately 20 chains to a point; thence east approximately 50 chains to a point; thence south approximately 50 chains to a point; thence west approximately 50 chains to a point; thence north approximately 30 chains to a brass cap, the point of beginning, as depicted on the plat for township No. 4 south, range No. 2 east, of the Salt Lake Meridian, Utah, Survey and Dependent Resurvey, accepted May 17, 1945, by Assistant Commissioner, General Land Office, Joel David Wolfsohn.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-two, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-sixth.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

GEORGE W. BALL,
Acting Secretary of State.

